

Hurl Own Child From Roof; Leaps to Death

Mother and Daughter, 11, Plunge From Top of Tenement; Girl Lives

Mrs. Mary Hawker, thirty-two years old, of 402 East Eighty-ninth Street, yesterday hurled her eleven-year-old daughter, Margaret, from the roof of a five-story tenement, at 334 East Ninety-sixth Street, the police say. A moment later she plunged after her child to her own death. The child was safely injured. Early in the afternoon Mrs. Hawker

was seen by neighbors to leave her own apartment, taking the little girl with her. Three hours later, John Nasando, janitor of the East Ninety-sixth Street building, found the woman and child, lying in the arway that separated the tenement from Public School No. 150. Both were alive, though unconscious. Mrs. Hawker died later at the City Hospital.

Last night Margaret became conscious enough to tell what little she could of the tragedy. After leaving their own home, she said, she and her mother walked for a long time. When they finally came to the East Ninety-sixth Street house, her mother told her that they would go up on the roof, where "there was a nice place for her to rest."

Holding tightly to her mother's hand,

the little girl climbed the five flights of stairs to the roof, where, she says, her mother seized her and, running, threw her over.

Alfred Hawker, husband of the dead woman, is a clerk in a drug store. He knew nothing of the tragedy until he returned to his home to dinner, and could offer no explanation for his wife's act.

Castro on Way to U. S. Port

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Sept. 5.—Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, has left here on board a Spanish liner bound for a United States Atlantic port. Men of the American Secret Service, who have watched him for some time, took passage by the same ship.

Says Controller's Office Arranged Rockaway Deal

Adamson Testifies Park Land Option Was Framed in City Department

Tilden Adamson, brother of Fire Commissioner Robert P. Adamson, admitted yesterday that the original option given the city by the Neponset Realty Company in the \$1,341,000 deal by which the city purchased Seaside Park, at Rockaway, was drawn up in the Controller's office and copied on office stationery. Mr. Adamson, who at the time was head of the bureau of statistics and contracts in the Controller's office, also admitted to the grand jury investigating the city's land deals that he made the corrections in the option in his own handwriting.

Adelaide B. Roberts, who was the "dummy" in the negotiations by which William H. Reynolds, Frank Bailey and their associates obtained title to the land later sold to the city, failed to appear as was expected. Mr. Bailey, who is vice-president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and president of the Realty Associates, and Neponset Realty Company, announced that she is in Maine with the family of his brother, Samuel Bailey. It is expected she will appear before the investigation.

District Attorney Swan has obtained documentary evidence which, he says, proves that the \$650,000 mortgage which the Neponset Company gave the estate of Edward P. Hatch for part of the land was inflated. This mortgage, which was assigned by the Neponset Company after the city bought the land, was issued in "participating" bonds of \$1,000 each that sold for as low as 80 per cent, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company becoming trustee.

The District Attorney has also obtained a letter written by Controller Herman A. Metz, in 1906, in which he denounced the proposed purchase of the Rockaway Park land. The letter, which was purported to give a 30 per cent commission to Thomas F. Bassford, a lawyer, of 20 West Seventy-sixth Street, if he succeeded in persuading the Board of Estimate to buy the land. The letter was addressed to Frederick J. Lancaster, of the West Rockaway Land Company, which sold the land to the Neponset Company.

Samuel S. Koenig, who was Secretary of State and a member of the Land Commission when the Neponset Company bought sixty-five acres of under-water land adjoining the park site in 1909 for \$200, and afterward sold it to the city for \$5,000 an acre, declared yesterday that he had no recollection of the letter. He said the commission accepted the reports of special committees in such cases.

"The United States is now participating in the terrible European slaughter. Who has forced the United States to it? Nobody, unless it be the ill-concealed fact that premature ending of the war should dry up soon the miraculous springs of fabulous gains."

"American capitalists, realizing that there was still very much to be gained from the war, have induced their masked straw man in the White House to break completely with Germany and to send to France a contingent of American troops to reanimate the depressed and tired spirit of belligerent nations of the Entente."

Judge Meyer, who sentenced Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, is termed "a democratic Prussian" in another outburst under the head of "Democratic Justice (7)." It continues:

"But meanwhile the revolts of the new drafted men, the strikes and the severe protestations of the negroes have slightly disturbed the proverbial tranquility of the country. And it is dangerous to skate on thin ice once it is cracked. Beware, then, of any false step, because something not at all glorious or great could happen to the gentlemen. They have resumed the use of the rope and the gun, but they have never completely destroyed the masses' aspiration for liberty."

Hints at Another Athelstan Outrage

Just who is meant by "the gentlemen" is not explained, nor is the vague reference to something will happen that is not "glorious or great." Earlier, however, the same story tells of the dynamiting of the home of Lord Athelstan, proprietor of "The Montreal Star," and says this was simply putting into execution threats of serious trouble made to him if he did not stop his support of the conscription law, which has since been put on the Canadian statute books.

"The entire paper contains inflammatory talk of some sort, but none is quite as incendiary or threatening as those quoted above."

B. & A. Strike Averted

Secretary Baker Notified Compromise Has Been Reached

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—A threatened strike of employees of the Boston & Albany Railroad has been averted, according to an announcement made today by Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

"Strike vote rescinded; both men and railroad recognized conditions as they are and yielded," said a telegram that Mr. Endicott sent to-night to Secretary of War Baker. Developments which it was feared would completely tie up the railroad have been watched with grave concern by the national government, and Secretary Baker had asked Mr. Endicott to use his good offices.

It was agreed at a conference that foremen and sub-foremen should be

Enemies Within

Paterson Radical Paper Calls President "Straw Man of Capitalists"—Judge Who Sentenced Emma Goldman and Berkman "a Democratic Prussian"

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That portion of the Italian-American press printed under anarchist or I. W. W. auspices continues to pour forth vituperation and preach disloyalty to the United States government.

Although the more virulent of these pro-German organs have been prevented from using the mails by the Post-office Department, they still continue to be circulated by means of messenger or express and have become more abusive than ever since postal privileges were withdrawn.

Among these papers, which include such disloyal journals as "L'Avvenire," "Il Proletario," "La Riscossa," "L'Internazionale," "L'Era Nuova," published in Paterson, N. J. Because of the fact that it is not permitted to use the mails, the paper has been held up. The issue of August 4 appeared but recently, while that of August 18 was received by subscribers last week.

President Wilson is referred to as "the masked straw man of the American capitalists" in the issue of August 4. In this issue is also printed a letter that refers to the United States generally as "a society of moneyed and uniformly cannibals and assassins."

Masked Straw Man in White House

Under the head of "The Whirlpool," in this issue, exception is taken to a statement to the effect that the damages caused by the war are so enormous that no nation would have participated in it had it imagined it in advance. It says:

"This is a conclusion we cannot agree with. Capitalism wanted the war and knew from the very beginning to what ruin on one side and to what gigantic profits on the other it would lead. As we have already said, the war has enriched those concerns which were already too rich, has increased the power of the ambitious, who were already too powerful, while killing in their purse and in their life all the masses, who were already too poor, even without the war."

"The United States is now participating in the terrible European slaughter. Who has forced the United States to it? Nobody, unless it be the ill-concealed fact that premature ending of the war should dry up soon the miraculous springs of fabulous gains."

"American capitalists, realizing that there was still very much to be gained from the war, have induced their masked straw man in the White House to break completely with Germany and to send to France a contingent of American troops to reanimate the depressed and tired spirit of belligerent nations of the Entente."

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who touched upon the I. W. W. outbreaks in the West and who eulogizes Goldman and Berkman. He says:

"The modern tyrants have closed our mouth and have cynically violated the articles of this so-called democracy of knaves and braggards, and they put back in vigor the villainous, wicked laws of persecution, the anonymous denunciations, the high-way methods of medieval times and the masked assassinations."

Defends Slackers and Utters Vague Threats

"All the idols, shattered yesterday, are resurrected to-day; all race hatred and criminal impulses are taking new life, moistened as they are with proletarian blood. Liberty exists in name only. The blind and greedy reaction, carrying new victims, makes headway and threatens to suffocate all that remains of free and rebel in the spirit of the nation and of the masses: the most monstrous trials, the built up, framed up from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts in the hope to weaken any remnant of the spirit of liberty."

"And the thirst of the wolves of the hyenas to whom the imbecility of the people has intrusted the administration of so-called justice is not so easily quenched. Alexander Berkman and Robert Minor, who have so completely exposed the judicial trick, are not forgotten. The ferocious bourgeoisie justice has implicated them also and wants them in its nets, while the readers may imagine for what Christian purpose..."

Others are in jail awaiting the partial verdict of a prostitute, harlot justice. Here and there some formidable obstacles are preventing the far from glorious march of reaction. In the West the I. W. W. have moved, showing very little disposition to tolerate any further treacherous deportations initiated by Wilson's outposts in their efforts to spread terror among the producing masses.

If allowed to proceed, those ruffians of law and order would have created another Belgium in America, without a single word of protest from those who are ever ready to see evils in the hands of others."

After defending slackers the article continues:

"To stop their pernicious propaganda (that of the slackers) and prevent their example from exciting others, the government threatens to suppress them by shooting. The password is given, and in a short time we shall see the constables of capitalism cover the land with corpses everywhere."

"Wilson shouts 'delenda' (destroy) Deutschland, and all the thieves of the country sing it with him," remarks the same paper, under a weekly resumé called "Events of the Day." It continues:

"But meanwhile the revolts of the new drafted men, the strikes and the severe protestations of the negroes have slightly disturbed the proverbial tranquility of the country. And it is dangerous to skate on thin ice once it is cracked. Beware, then, of any false step, because something not at all glorious or great could happen to the gentlemen. They have resumed the use of the rope and the gun, but they have never completely destroyed the masses' aspiration for liberty."

"These snits were produced from materials fermented after September 9, 1917. All persons are warned that their use in the manufacturing or preparation of beverages, or their sale for beverage purposes, will subject the person so using or selling them to a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both."

The same warning must be placed on the distilleries for the rest of the whiskey is later transferred, unless the spirits shall have been denatured under Federal supervision.

ENGAGEMENTS

FRANKLIN RILEY, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Riley, of 213 56th St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Minerva to Mr. Benjamin Franklin, of the Bronx.

MARRIAGES

BARTLETT-FRENCH. At Montclair, N. J., September 4, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Samuel French, to J. Gardner Bartlett, of Boston.

DOMINICK-HOYT. On September 5, 1917, in Grace Church, Alice Hoyt, daughter of Rev. Frank Hendrick, to Rev. Frank Hendrick, August 25, 1917.

HUNTINGTON-RILEY. At the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Charles J. Huntington, U. S. N. A., to Margaret A. Riley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Riley, of New York City.

MESSER-COLE. Gladys Augusta Cole to Richard Andrew Messer, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, N. Y., by the Rev. Frank Hendrick, August 25, 1917.

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Engagement, Marriage, Birth, to be announced in this paper, may be telephoned to The Tribune any time up to midnight for insertion in the next day's paper. Just call

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and read the notice as you wish it is served. Bill for same will be mailed to you later. The notice will reach over 100,000 readers daily.

BIRTHS

BAGDONOW.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Bagdonow, 1043 Boston Road, announce the birth of a daughter, September 2, 1917.

Distilling Ceases Throughout Nation Saturday Night

Foodstuffs Enough to Keep Army of 3,000,000 Will Be Saved

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Toll the bells for American manufacturers of booze, for their business must cease Saturday night.

All whiskey and gin distilleries in the United States must stop operation at 11 o'clock on that night. Hence there are but five days more for the wheels of the distillery industry in the United States to turn for the period of the war.

Whether they ever will turn again is a question. Prohibitionists say they will not, and prohibition has been making mighty strides in this country.

With the closing of the distilleries an enormous quantity of corn, rye and molasses by American distilleries as reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was more than 3,500,000,000 pounds, and this amount of foodstuffs contained enough "fuel value," according to scientists, to maintain an army of 3,000,000 men throughout the year.

Uncle Sam has ordered that the food supply of an army as large as has been suggested for the defeat of Germany be saved from the whiskey distilleries.

It is possible that the President will prevent the whiskey distillers from ever "coming back" by removing the vast stock of whiskey now waiting to tide over two years of war.

The last published report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that there was sent into the drink trade of the United States in the fiscal year 1916 more than 133,000,000 gallons of distilled liquors.

The nation's whiskey bill for the last year is estimated at between \$1,200,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000. This takes no account of the vast sum paid out for beer and wine, the internal revenue taxes paid the Federal government on distilled spirits, and their incidental costs for the year \$158,000,000.

Distillers Make Excess

It is stated that the whiskey manufacturers, reading the handwriting upon the wall in the prohibition vote of a score of states, have been producing a great excess of liquor, which is now stored in warehouses.

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, declared today that this stock on hand probably amounts to two years' average consumption. That is, if President Wilson should decline to exercise his power to prohibit the sale of the food administration act to take over this stock of whiskey, and redistill it for use in the making of munitions, the American public will have to carry the burden of the whiskey trade for at least two more years.

"The law does not automatically cease to operate at the close of the war," said Senator Sheppard, "but, should the constitutional question be raised, we probably will see the day when that we lack constitutional authority to enforce a national prohibition law in time of peace. For that reason we must face the fact that the President will have to take charge of this work of whiskey or we must have more years of war, before the United States can try out the effect of going without whiskey. Until we have finally done away with the drinking of whiskey for a time I do not feel safe in predicting that the distilleries are closed forever."

Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, has passed sentence on the distilleries for the rest of the period of the war, in these terms: "The United States Food Administration has ruled that, under the provision of the act (food administration) all fermentation must be complete before September 8, 1917, at 11 p. m. Distillation may be proceeded with thereafter if pursued promptly to completion. The United States Food Administration has ruled that the terms 'foods, fruits, food materials or food' in the act include all cereals, tubers, fruits, molasses, grape cheese, apple cheese, fruit parings, canner's refuse, beet sugar molasses, sour wine and all other foods, fruits, food material or feeds and the by-product thereof."

Mr. Hoover has prescribed this label, to be borne by all warehouse barrels of such distilled spirits other than those made for denaturation:

"These spirits were produced from materials fermented after September 9, 1917. All persons are warned that their use in the manufacturing or preparation of beverages, or their sale for beverage purposes, will subject the person so using or selling them to a fine of not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both."

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DEATHS

residence, 412 West 56th St., on Friday at 1 p. m. Relatives and friends invited.

BOYLE.—Sunday, September 3, 1917, Patrick Boyle, beloved husband of Katherine Boyle (nee Connolly), native of County Cavan, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 301 West 41st St., Thursday, September 6, at 9:45 a. m.; thence to Holy Innocence Church, 37th St., west of Broadway. Irish and Scotch papers please copy.

BRADLEY.—On Tuesday, September 4, 1917, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Hawley Bradley, aged 80 years. Funeral service at Worcester Cemetery, Danbury, Conn., on Thursday, September 6, at 11 a. m. Burial in Danbury, Conn. Friends are kindly asked not to send flowers.

BROWN.—In Washington, Conn., Sunday, September 3, 1917, Helen Bain Brown, in her 72d year. Funeral services at Brooklyn on Wednesday, at 1:45 p. m. Burial in Washington, Conn. Friends are kindly asked not to send flowers.

CROOK.—Suddenly, John Crook, son of Ed. and Annie Crook (nee Mittal), aged 6 years and 8 months. Funeral Thursday, September 6, from 11 West 67th St., at 2 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

DARROW.—Jeanie J., on September 5, wife of Clarence A. Darrow. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

DAVIES.—At Englewood, N. J., Tuesday, September 4, 1917, William C. Davies, in his 74th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Park av., Englewood, on Saturday, September 8, at 3 p. m. Massacre services at Brookside Cemetery, Englewood.

DONNELLY.—On Monday, September 3, at the Lakenham Hotel, Bradley Beach, N. J., George Donnelly, husband of Mary and sister of Teresa, Mary and Charles Donnelly. Funeral from his late residence, 130 West 11th St., Brooklyn, Thursday, September 6, at 9 a. m.; thence to St. Thomas Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for his soul. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

FLEMING.—Killed in action somewhere in France on August 12, Lieutenant Arthur C. Fleming, D. C., 1st Cavalry Division, 15th Brigade, Canadian Light Infantry, 1st Division, British Expeditionary Force, brother of Mrs. J. Lawrence Fleming, Pool, Rio, N. Y.

FRIZZLE.—Suddenly, September 5, at his residence, New Brighton, Staten Island, Lyman B. Frizzle, late quartermaster general of the State of Rhode Island, in the State of New York, and a private. Interment at Swan Point Cemetery, Providence, R. I., on Friday, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New York.

GIBSON.—On September 5, 1917, at the residence of her sister, at Sagaponok, Long Island, Mary Wharton Gibson, daughter of John and Mary Wharton, and wife of Margaret Isabella Wharton and wife of Hanson C. Gibson, of New York City. Funeral at Sagaponok, Long Island.

HARRIS.—At his residence, N. J., on Tuesday, September 4, 1917, William A. Harris, husband of the late William A. Harris and daughter of the late Eliza M. Bird and George F. Schenck. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, September 6, at 2 p. m. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of the family.

HANNA.—Jefferson A. Hanna. Services at the FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 56th and 57th Sts. (Frank E. Campbell, Pastor), on Thursday, September 6, at 10 a. m. Burial in Calvary.

HARRIS.—Lena Harris, on September 4, 1917, at her home, 403 West 111th St., beloved daughter of Philip Harris and Emma Harris, wife of the late William A. Harris and daughter of the late Eliza M. Bird and George F. Schenck. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, September 6, at 2 p. m. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at convenience of the family.

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